#### WALTER'S SHAKESPEARE.

AN IMAGINATIVE "LIFE."

6HAKESPEARE'S TRUE LIFE. By James Walter. Illustrated by Gerald E. Moira. Royal 8 vo. pp. 305. Longmans, Green & Co.

There is an ethical question involved in the employment of such a title as Major Walter has taken for his book, but it is one which seems to afford opportunity for more casuistry than would be for edification. In the case of almost any other man than Shakespeare (if we except Homer, perhaps, it would be possible to say without much hesitation whether any given biography was or was not entitled to be called "a true life," In Shakespeare's case, however, so very little of our knowledge rests upon certitudes, and so much of our commonly received belief has nothing behind it but tradition or gossip, that it is not possible to dogmatize about the subject. If an enthusiast like Major Walter chooses to give us what appears to him the most probable interpretation of such evidence, internal and external, as we possess, and to term it the "true life" of the poet, it is not open to the sternest stickler for facts to charge him with invention, since, for all any man knows, the actual truth concerning Shakespeare's life may be exactly what Major Walter supposes. Those good people, however, who think that the title he has chosen could be warranted only by important new discoveries will be disappointed; at least they will not find in this volume any conclusive evidence for the views-often very decidedly new-which the author advances as

superfluous proof for every one of them. But let no Shakespearean jump to a hasty con is not and in the nature of things could not be a biography based upon entirely inedited material, it does not follow that it is a work of no value or consequence. On the contrary, it is a remarkable book; full of the rarest kind of Shakespearean erudition; a book which perhaps no other man but the author could have written. For it embraces a survey, fall, loving, comprehensive, not alone of Stratford itself, but of all the Shakespeare country for many a mile round about. This really wonderful and quite unique enterprise is even so painstaking and thorough an inquest to be appreciated when we remember that much writer had at his hand an illustrator whose industry explains and enlightens his text at every profuse; that is to say, every page in the volume has one or more woodcuts upon it, and there is scarcely anything in the whole range of matters discussed which is not thus elucidated. The way the method of the author. Thus he begins by examining "Stratford and its Neighborhood": hext he passes to "Snitterfield-His Father's Birthplace and Early Home"; then he treats of Mary Arden and Wilmcote"; whence we pass to "Aston Cantlow"; thence to "The Henley Street Birthplace." Anne Hathaway, of course, leads to an examination of Shottery, and this again demands a survey of Wootton Warren. Then there is a curious chapter on Shottery Old Manor House, assuming that it throws light on the hand-fasting ceremony between Shakespeare and Anne Hathaway. The "Luddington Marriage" follows naturally, and then a careful account of the Chapel of the Guild and Jolliffe's Grammar School. Holy Trinity God's Acre, Holy Trinity Church, the Lucys., Charlecote Hall and neighborhood, Shakespeare in London and New Place, etc., bring the

Major Walter has set out with the avowed purse of upsetting much, if not all, the Shakespears tradition founded on Aubrey, Rome, etc. He vigorously contests every statement which tends, directly or indirectly, to lower his hero, and he employs all his ingenuity to the bringing out of ew theories fully in accord with his own high | in part responsible for the general indolen the course of this purgation, as it may be styled. the enthusiastic Major rejects all the legends of the poet's wild and wayward boyhood and youth denies the whole deer-stealing episode flatly. He puts out of court the legend about apprenticeholding tradition, and most vehemently insists purpose and persistence, and this shows that rarelations between Shakespeare and Anne Hatha. termining the destines of a people. "Romeo and Juliet" style. In describing the country about Stratford, and the historic places, the Major frequently shows his good taste by citing those delightful and poetical records of has contributed at various times to American magazines. Major Walter had the pleasure on one occasion of Ralph Waldo Emerson's companionship,

The theory adopted here is that of Shakespeare's employment first in a notary's office at Stratford. when he began to dabble with dramatic adaptation, earning something handsome by such work Then, Major Walter supposes, he went to London, and at once began to assume importance, to write education will be found interesting. He alone among Shakespeare biographers has turned his attention to the Roman Catholics in the Shakeneyed traditions. He has succeeded in unearthing some beliefs which certainly go to strengthen his theory of the hand-fasting ceremony and the which further indicate an ancient legend to the of two or three quite respectable private libraries for that period. If this last could be fully authenticated it would be of considerable impor-tance, for there is no greater puzzle in the life sacked the National Library of Peru and carried were thrown in he does not venture to succest. of the poet as now known to us (or unknown) than off large quantities of priceless manuscripts. It that which has to do with the sources of his literary knowledge. Much of his wisdom may, no doubt, be ascribed to original reflection and observation upon life; but another considerable part of his philosophy obviously rests upon reading; and, until the present time, nobody has succeeded in making even a plausible guess as to when and where this reading was done. Many Walter and the property of the present size of the property of the present size of the property of the present size of the property of the present time, nobody has succeeded in making even a plausible guess as to when and where this reading was done. Many Walter and the present size of the property of the present size of the property of the present size of the property of the present size of the present size of the property of the present size of the property of the present size of the property of the present size of the present size of the property of the present size that which has to do with the sources of his is surprising that they should have left the relies it is interesting to note this having been written where this reading was done. Major Walter does | cent did not form very hopeful conclusions conbut succeed in demonstrating his position, but terming Peru. He thinks that "with a good Whether or not any unusual spectacle was exhis suggestion is entirely reasonable; and seeing stable government and a united people it might peeted, this custom was maintained. At the thethat tradition furnishes nearly all we know conright to admission here as in those instances which being ambitious to save their country patriotseem to tell against the great dramatist or narrow leadly, most seem intent only upon robbing her. anything arrived or departed, there were always his opportunities of intellectual development.

the conclusion that Shakespeare and Bacon never | eigners, whom they now owe the immense sum of met. Major Walter is positive that they knew 8160,000,000 of American money." In a word, venience. one another, and maintains that on one occasion, at least, they both took part either in the manboth and all sides; a judgment which the events of the Inner Temple. He is confident also that when to mitigate. Neither here nor in any other part Bacon was residing at Richmond his friend William of South America does there appear to be much Shakespeare not infrequently visited him. Upon intellectual growth. Everywhere the author has though hardly accessible situations where magwhat new evidence these statements rest is not the same thing to say; no books, no knowledge nificent rapids were to be seen. All these thing made very clear, and Major Walter has at all of or interest in literature, no conversation on times so very positive a manner of expressing his | topics of importance. The women of these Latin opinion that when he says " of course," or " there can be no doubt," or "we may rest assured" that this, that or the other was the case, the the middle classes vegetating rather than living; reader has need of more than a little caution in without reflection, experience, change, or even the accepting his too decided asseverations. In plain least apparent desire or curiosity for anything truth, he seldom has any more solid ground for his statements of this kind than a conviction is a description of the famous Lima belles : "While that the view he takes is the most satisfactory

views about Shakespeare there is no more solid advantage over them of being composed by a man body of Shakesperean tradition and fact, chooses to put the best, instead of the worst, construction upon all doubtful matters. The result is something quite different from a work of reference; though it might have been that, too, so far as the typography and archaeology of the Shakesperean country are concerned, if the woful error of publishing it without an index had not been committed. However, it will certainly be found delightful reading by all who have the true feeling for Shakespeare, and its wealth of illustration will enable them to realize the scenes into and through which Major Walter conducts them with so charming a geniality and so reverent an enthusiasm.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

AN AMUSING BOOK OF TRAVELS.

AROUND AND ABOUT SOUTH AMERICA. By Frank Vincent. With maps, plans and illustrations. 5vo, pp. xxiv-473. D. Appleton & Co.

A new volume from Mr. Frank Vincent is alconfidently as though he had abundant and even | ways welcome, for the reading public have learned to regard him as one of the most intelligent and observant of travellers, and he has now surveyed clusion about Major Walter's book. Because it with his own eyes so considerable a part of the earth's surface that he is enabled to freshen his narrative with many illustrative comparisons. His new book contains the essence of twenty months' travel in and about South America, including "visits to all the capitals, chief cities and important scaports; expeditions into the interior of Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and ascents of the Parana, Paraguay, Amazon, Orinoco and Magdalena rivers." The route covered about 35,000 miles, but though the author's experience included a good deal of exposure and discomfort, the outcome of some twenty years' personal re- he had the singular good fortune to escape even search, carried into every nook and corner. But so much as a day's sickness; a fact the more must have failed of due expression had not the of his exploration lay among the fever-haunted regions, tropical forests recking with malaria, and other and plentiful excitements to disease. his personal adventures and observations, which in | breadth of purpose, and large ability as a manager every instance afford satisfying pictures of the

can hardly fail to be struck by the almost universally prevalent contrasts between the progress of the Latin races on that continent in some things and their curious backwardness in others. mixed together in this odd fashion. Another impressive and not encouraging phenomenon is the professionally in the South American republics, with a single eye to their own aggrandizement, estimate of Shakespeare's moral character. In indisposition to do anything that can be left unupon the entire parity and legitimacy of the early after all, counts for more than change in de-

prevalence of the practice of hand-fasting at the time and in Warwickshire, and it must be admitted that he is able to adduce from the contemporary records several cases which may very well be quite formidable. The passage over the Andes showed a proportion of six women to one man was attended with some discomfort, but no serious difficulty, a very fine carriage road, which cost \$2,000,000, connecting Lataeunga with the capital. At Quito the traveller found the morals capital. At Quito the traveller found the monar doubtful and the manners in some respects primitive. As nobody dares leave his room open, every night be pardoned for feeling rather tired. Mr. might be pardoned for feeling rather tired. Mr. art not having advanced beyond the sixteenth Iguazu River, the "Nisgam of South America," century methods. A striking peculiarity of the and his description of this trip is highly interestcapital "is the dress of the men, or perhaps I should say the full-dress of the gentlemen, who which swarm, and all of which either bite or wear high black silk hats, black broad sting. The falls resemble Ningera in contour cloth frock coats, black kid gloves, and alone. The volume of water is so small that Mr. cloth frock coats, black kid gloves, and alone. The volume of water is so small that Mr. carry ornamental canes. These indications of Vincent was able to wade out and stand in the other and very different civilizations seem about | bed of the river just above the brink. Whoever as much out of place as would Hindustance tur-bans or Indian war plumes." In spite of the high silk hats and ornamental cames and kid which the gauntlet has to be run in getting there. gloves, however, dirt was the prevailing char- There are mosquitoes, to begin with, and their acteristic of Quito, combined with which was name is legion; then there are ants, also in over-that form of piety which has been said to go whelming hosts; then there is a tick called a "carbest with a fondness for ardent spirit. The priests apparent which "has a sort of trident of teeth drank much-too much-brandy, and were not serrated inward, and also six less, each provided ashamed to walk the streets in broad daylight with strong, hooked claws." These fellows climb

the Peruvians generally are very sanguine and there, raises a numerous family, and if not quick misfortunes. The Chilians behaved with more than the usual rapacity of at least modern contoo little honor among its public men. Instead of the other half to looking at the play. At the Nearly all previous biographers have reached creditors, they repudiate the just claims of forraces seem peculiarly frivolous and vacuousminded, the upper classes and perhaps most of record of unhackneyed travel has resulted.

one sees in the streets and other public places of

regard to a good many other generally accepted and old, than in most other cities of the world, yet there are very frequently to be met young girls ground than consists in the very human, but of the most delicate, refined, and ravishing beauty. none the less ignoble, tendency to belittle a great | As with the Quito belles, so with those of Lima, name. The peculiarity of Major Walter's book their chief beauty is to be found in their eyes. is that it is consistently optimistic. He has which are truly wondrous. A whole chapter written a life of Shakespeare which, though it might be devoted to them. They are uniformly lacks demonstration at almost every important of a coal-like blackness, lambent though soft. point, is even in this respect not more imaginative | They do not flash, but burn with steadfastness, than the accepted biographies; and which has the as though their flames would never, never die. It is an adjunct of beauty quite unknown to other who, while thoroughly conversant with the whole nations, and but slightly approached even in Southern Spain. Like the aristocratic ladies Quito, those of Lima have small and beautiful hands and feet. Their carriage is perfect grace, their manner the acme of courtesy and good-nature. They are, however, born coquettes, quite conscious of their charms, and not unwilling to exact from men the meed of admiration." It is to be regretted that with all these natural advantages they have the bad habit of "heavily painting and powdering the face-a universal but by no means improving fashion."

After leaving the Peruvian capital the author visited Lake Titicaca, La Paz, Valparaiso, and Santiago, the capital of Chili. He was considerably impressed by the Chilians, who appeared to him the most virile and progressive of all the South Americans, and certainly they showed decided energy and persistence in the war with Peru and Bolivia. Passing through the Strait of Magellan, Mr. Vincent had an opportunity of seeing the Fuegians, a very hardy but poor and backward race, destined probably to extinction. Near Valparaiso, at Lota, he came upon the estates of Senora Cousino, "the wealthiest woman in Chili, and probably in the world," who owns

copper mines and smelting works there She has a palace in Santiago, but resides at Lota a portion of the year, in a large and magnificent house, with grounds beautified to the last degree, both by nature and art, though more especially by the latter. The grounds constitute a veritable botanical garden. great vegetable and flower inclosures, enormous greenhouses. Turkish towers, fountains, belvideres by the sea, brooks, suspension bridges, labyrinth of arbor-vitae, ponds, grottoes, and waterfalls. Fifty men are constantly employed upon this splendid place, and you quickly realize the propriety of a Latin motto upon one of the bridges-"Labor omnia vincit." Senora Cousino is estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars. She has millions of money, millions of acres of land, hundreds of thousands of cattle, coal, coffee, and silver mines, acres of rea estate in Valparaiso and Santiago, a fleet of eight iron steamships, smelting works, a railroad, etc. Every house in Lota, a village of some 7,000 in habitants, is hers, and to the people of this vil lage she pays out over \$100,000 monthly. owns the only large coal mines in South America, controls and directs, exhibiting great foresight of affairs. Her income, of course, is expressed in seven figures. No wonder she is called the

After a flying visit to the Falkland Islands, Montevideo. This city is civilized, having street railroads-"tram cars" Mr. Vincent will call them -public parks and gardens, fine public buildings, mourning, who like to go to the play but do not wish to be seen. The ladies also sit by themselves at opera and theatre, no man being allowed to tinction is too clearly emphasized to be ignored

rocking-stone which weighs 700 tons, "and is so

while under its influence.

At Lima Mr. Vincent found the people still suffering from the terrible war with Chill, though the Pernylans generally are very smaller and

large crowds. In the streets the women spent most of the day in lolling out of windows, on the ledges of which cushions are placed for their con-

We can, however, follow this enterprising and entertaining traveller no further in his wanderings, which carried him up the Orinoco and the Amazon, and into the interior of Brazil, to the bottom of deep gold mines, and to picturesque are illustrated graphically with pen and pencil, and if South America is by no means exhausted in the study, a lively, readable and pleasant

# ANTIQUITY OF SUN DIALS.

From The Horological Journal.

wondrous people who knew most of the things the moderns have rediscovered, seemed not to have used them. The Babylonians gave them to the Greeks; the Greeks to the Romans; and the Emperor Trajan is credited with an epigram upon the art of dialing. them. The Babylonians gave them to the Greeks to the Romans; and the Emperor Trajan is credited with an epigram upon the art of dialing. Naturally dials are most frequent in lands where the sun shines, as a matter of course, and not as a rare complacence. French and Italian gardens are full of them. To the walls of sunny chateaus they are fixed in hundreds. In the old days, when there was time for sentiment, and room for it, sun dials were favorite affits from great personages to one another—from people to princes and from princes to people. Cosmo de Medici, whose fitful humors so angered Benvenuto Cellini, gave one to the Florentine students of astronomy; and on the wall of Sta. Maria Novella it still marks the time of day. But even in our own cold land of fibre and complexion there are dials not a few. In Mrs. Gatty's book some 500 inscriptions are set down; and as some favorite legends are common to many dials, the recorded number is probably close upon 1,000.

### LITERARY NOTES.

"The Shadow of a Dream" is the title of a short serial story which Mr. Howells has written for "Harper's Magazine." The opening chapters will appear in the March number. The same number will contain ing subject-" How to Listen to Wagner's Music."

Here is a clever scrap from a letter written to John Lothrop Motley by Oliver Wendell Holmes: "I sat by the side of Emerson, who always charms me by his cate way he steps about the words of his vocabulary; if you have seen a cat picking her footsteps in wet weather you have seen the picture of Emerson's exquisite intelligence feeling for its phrase or epithet. metimes I think of an ant-eater singling out his in sects, as I see him looking about, and at last seizing orm or adjective, the best, the only one which would serve the need of his thought."

Mr. Du Chaillu, it is said, is thinking of writing a biography of Gustavus Adolphus.

Mr. John Addington Lymonels, who is still an in-

valid, has finished his "Life of Boccaccio." That discontented critic, "The Saturday Review," tory is dull, consisting for the most part of easy victories won by rather commonplace men, and fol-lowed by intensely commonplace prosperity." As for recent work, "has only made Washington look like that many people have thought him all along-an Englishman who happened to be born in Virginia, and had his interests there, whose local patric ense of his personal dignity was strong, and who was understood the need of organization, who could recogdize a fact, and was not easily led away by phrases. All that is respectable, but it is not greatness, nor ed do no more than note this criticism with a radiant

Mr. Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" has been such a success in England that his London pub lisher is about to issue an edition of his former book, Dr. Heidenhoff's Process."

Of James Whitcomb Riley "The Indianapolis Joural" playfully observes: "The father of young Riley was a lawyer of large practice, who need, in moments of deep thought, to regard his boy as the worst case which must be one of the dreariest places of resi- and Blackstone didn't rayme, he slid out of the office dence in the world, Mr. Vincent proceeded to one hot, saltry afterneon and ran away with a patent was a proud moment for the boy; nor did his peculiar fine to make a flying visit home. But he couldn't fly him with the paint-and one of Riley's hand painted | exhibition of the original drawings made in illustralove of men and things in general. He made friends, s. P. Avery, jr., there is an inviting group of new and mency, too-enough at last to gratify the highest paintings by Mr. W. L. Picknell, whose admirable ambition of his life, namely, to own an overcoat with | work in landscape is accompanied in this exhibition impression upon the observer, for he says of the far around the tail of it. He then groped his way by a figure painting of distinguished merit. saper that did not long survive the blow. Speaking

> short steries, has a literary sister in the person of and action are truthfully expressed. The second tree beyond the window. "Listen to that car little Mrs. Leavestee Turnbull, the author of a novel just square is weaker and exhibits Breton's Increasing bird," she said, "don't you notice what a impry song

for which his well known son, W. S. Gilbert, is cele-brated, were marked in him. He wrote of himself, ridiculous, and that 'to avoid the painful, I often find myself seeking shelter in the ridiculous.' His works number upWard of twenty five, and though be died at a great age, he had not lost hope of adding to their

A HAUNTED ROOM.

John Hay in Seribner's Magazine.

In the dim chamber whence but yesterday
Passed my beloved, filled with ane I stand;
And haunting Loves fluttering on every hand
Whisper her praises who is far away.

A thousand delicate fancies glance and play
on every object which her robes have fanned,
And lenderest thoughts and hapes bloom are
expand.

In the sweet memory of her beauty's ray.
And could that glass but hold the faintest trace
of all the loveliness once mirrored there,
The clustering glory of the shadowy hair
That framed so well the dear young angel face!
But no, it shows my own face, full of care,
And my heart is her beauty's dwelling place. ----

Translated for The Transatlantic by E. Cavazza.

-which one of these two roadways, pretty maid, is
mine 12.

-where do you go, sir knight! For that you do not

Thy bare brown leg is round, with turn of ankle

Then 'tis to find Teo, the goatherd, that you go, To whom my leg so round shall very quickly take My eyelashes, my lips with hisses to bestew. All that I have of love, of beauty for his sake; And all too little is to quench the fevered glow. That in his charmed heart my presence can awake. If unto love alone thy favor thou wouldst yield,

"A warrior is a king amid all human kind!
The shepherds, trembling, greet the hero with acclaim,
And haughty is, of right, the mistress of dis mind,
this house is held in fear, its warder is his name.
How I would love Teo, to capitain's rank assigned,
With doughty sword in hand that should restricted. doughty sword in hand that should maintain

Thou shalt be brave, and then who envy the deride, My part in all the poil of captured towns shall be levels and chains of gold to deck thy beauty's pride; And when we pass, the folk shall cry alond to see: "Behold the glorious bridegroom and the radiant bride!"

"What! Bad man, for your sake you wish me to betray
The faith I vowed my goatherd in the meadowland I
If I shandon him, then he will pine away
And die . . . at least, he gave me so to understand.

Unless you lend to me your stirrup and your hand !
EMILE AUGIER.

NOTES ON THE SALES GALLERIES-NEW EXHI-BITIONS-ART NEWS ABROAD.

The appearance of the Barlow collection at the American Art Galleries and of Mr. Whittredge's paintings at the Fifth Avenue Galleries is the beginning of a time of special activity in the salesrooms, although no sales of exceptional consequence have been ar After the sale of the Barlow colnounced as yet. lection, of which the valuable library is the most important part, the American Art Association will sell the old and modern paintings, fans and pottery belonging to a Spanish collector. At the Fifth Avenue Galleries, the Whittredge sale will be followed by an exhibition of paintings collected by A. Obrigg, which will be sold on February 5 and 6. On February 13 and 14 there will be a sale of paintings by Mr. David John son, which will be followed on February 20 by a sale of paintings and studies by the late Arthur Quartley. Latethere will be a sale of the paintings, bronzes and other objects collected by the late C. C. Detmo This collection contains some of Barye's bronzes, and a figure painting by Diaz which is described as a work of much importance.

Every year there are complaints of the practice of "stuffing" sales. Almost every picture dealer accumulates a number of paintings which are not readily salable for one reason or another and finally to be classed as old stock. Most dealers hold that an auction sale of these pictures in the name of the actual owner would be a failure in itself and possibly injurious to the dealer in question. The pictures are finally disposed of in various ways, one of which is to smuggle them into a private collection, Every amateur has recognized pictures from dealers n collections advertised as formed by some amateur. Often there is nothing to indicate that any pictures have been added, and this, obviously, implies decep tion. Again the vague phrase, "and a few others may be added in small type to the title of an ama teur's collection of paintings. This is not explicit, and the buyer at sales galleries has a right to demand full and accurate descriptions. The "stuffed sale" is one of the features of the business in this city which have aroused a feeling of distrust. The practice of "bidding in" pictures is also misleading and objectionable, but there is reason to believe that this is done repeatedly. It has been said that the auctioneer is unable to prevent this, but if it is announced that a sale is "abso inte," and that everyfiling is to be sold "without reserve," then the auctioneer's reputation is at stake, for the public will naturally hold him responsible. cless it has happened again and again that pictures have been given out as sold, their prices duly recorded, and the sum total of the will any amount of easy prosperity nor any chorus of | nonneed, when the auctioneer must have been aware applause after its essential character." An American that in the case of several pictures, sometimes important works, there had been no actual sale. will be to the advantage of anctioneers as well as of the public to insist upon absolutely fair and open management, and an exact fulfilment of all promises,

The next exhibition at the Academy will be that of the Water Color Society, which is always awaited with interest. This exhibition has come to be reparded as the pleasantest of the February exhibitions, and indeed one of the most enjoyable of the But an attempt to increase the size of the exhibition without regard to quality will be sure to injure the society's best interests.

This is the season of special exhibitions as well as of sales. Mossrs, Knoodler & Co. exhibit Breton's L'Appel del Soir, Bouguereau's "Songs of Love" and a harvest scene by Lhermitte. Messrs, Reschard a Co. have opened an exhibition of Mr. Garl Melcher's painting. "The Sermon," a remarkable example of effect, and other paintings by this arist. Two other special exhibitions of great interest will be held at this gallery next month. Mr. Winslow Homer will exhibit a series of water-color sindies illustrating the gallery next month. It need hardly be said that series a cavented can amore, by an arist of and a harvest scene by Lhermitte. Messrs. Reichard such a series executed con amore by an artist of such original talent will be peculiarly welcome. It is pleasant to learn that Mr. Abbey is to hold an fences was a rapture to the most exacting eye. | tion of "Old songs" and "The Quiet Hour," together Universal Exposition. At the gallery of Mr. The "important example" of Breton at the Knoedler

Gallery is a picture familiar to many through the L said, 'K , let Rosamond do zactly as she hibition in Paris. The title is derived from the two reproductions and descriptions at the time of its expeasant women who stand in the foreground, one siling with her hands curved about her mouth, the feetly serene frame of mind when she aw published by the D. Lathrop Co. Its title is "The fendency to "prettify" his types. On the right are he is singing this morning?" But L- pettishly and the p Mr. Joel Chandler Harris has edited a memorial volume dealing with the life, writings and speeches of the lite Heary W. Grady. The book will be published the life furnished an occasional note of vivid where poppies furnish an occasional note of vivid and grew firm in the faith that nothing good could be are other figures further removed in the green field where poppies furnish an occasional note of vivid color. The time is just after sunset. The vapors are rising from the ground and the haze of the distance is suffused with the warm light from the sky. This is an excellent illustration of Breton's later art in which the painter's sentimental side predominates, but it leaves a consciousness of picture-making rather than reality. The Bouguerean is a large painting of three academically grouped figures, an idyllic hereine in a mantle of a cold lilac color, with Loves whispering in her cars. The picture tells us nothing new ing in her ears. The picture tells us nothing new regarding the artist. Lhermitte's harvest scene is pitched in a high key, and, like other recent paintings, The serne is a yellow stubble field with figures gleaning, and others, further removed, rearing a stack of wheat. There are cirrus clouds against the vivid blue of the sky. The action of the figures is expressed with much force, although the painting is sometimes ragged, and the picture figure of noteworthy strength and interest.

The January number of the "Portfollo" is the first volume of a new series. The beginning of 1890, which is the twentieth year of the "Portfollo's" existence, has been selected as an opportunity for the introduction of several improvements. The text is in larger type, the double columns have been abolished, save in the case of the "Art Chronicle," and the new page will permit the use of ornamental invital actors. Beautiful actors and talphores. The most

and the new page will permit the use of ornamental initial letters, headpleces and tailpieces. The most important series of articles for 1800 will be on the British seas. This series is opened by Mr. W. Clark Bristlish seas. This series is opened by Mr. W. Clark Russell, who will write on the parts of the coast most familiar to him. The illustrations will be from works by Messers. Heok. Colin Hunter, Henry Moore. McCallum and J. R. Reid among living artists, and Turner, De Wint, Fielding, Cox, Stanfield and Cooke and the new page will permit the use of ornamental Turner, De Wint, Fielding, Cox, Stanfield and Cooke among artists of an earlier generation. The industrial arts of the present day will re-ceive fuller notice. There will be papers upon the glasswork, metalwork and jewelry of various firms. Sculpture, Greek art and architecture

upon the glasswork, metalwork and jewelry of various firms. Sculpture, Greek art and architecture will be the subjects of special articles. Mr. Henry Ady will contribute a paper on the pastels of Mills reproductions. Mr. Hamerton has prepared uritles upon Constable's drawings and upon "National Supremacy in Painting," a comparison singulated by works collected in the Universal Exposition. A promising list is given of etchings and engavings which are in preparation.

In this number Mr. Hamerton reviews the history of the "Portfolio," from its inception in 1800, in a plan which originated with Mr. Hamerton and reviews the history of the "portfolio," from its inception in 1800, in a plan which originated with Mr. Hamerton and reviews the history of the "Portfolio," from its inception in 1800, in a plan which originated with Mr. Hamerton and seedey. He states that it was not his plan to take a militant position in art-criticism. He denies that altitude months are a time, nothing of any interesting to be made late evening about self-supporting women. Said the contrainated with Mr. Hamerton and the contraination of the publisher, Mr. Seeley. He states that it was not his plan to take a militant position in art-criticism. He denies that although he has never lived in London more than three months at a time, nothing of any importance has been decided without him; all doubtful questions about illustrations are referred to him and questions about illustrations are referred to him and questions about illustrations are referred to him and excess of modesty, "I am inclined to beheve this brilliant fature."

In the precent number Mr. Clark Russell opens in the protection that provided the proposition of the public research in the Portfolio" "that in fedical all events, its editor was the first critic who thoroughly appreciated his genus and pre his editorship has been merely nominal, and states that, although he has never lived in London more than three months at a time, nothing of any importance has been decided without him; all doubtful questions about illustrations are referred to him and he has an independent right of rejection. Mr. Hamerton believes that the "Portfolio" "has done something to bring artists and the public nearer together, to make the outside public less on the outside." Among the contributors Mr. Hamerton mentions Mr. Blosert Louis Stevenson, of whom he says, without an excess of modesty, "I am inclined to believe that Mr. Stevenson becan his literary career in the 'Portfolio'; at all events, its editor was the first critic who thoroughly appreciated his genius and predicted his brilliant fature."

In the present number Mr. Clark Russell opens the series of papers upon "The British Seas" with a sletch of Deal, the Goodwin Sands and Ramsgath, which is an excellent illustration of the author's intimate sympathy with sea life, and of his power of graphic description and sometimes florid use of safestives and incapancy. The adventures of the

who thoroughly appreciated his genius and predicted his brilliant fature."

In the present number Mr. Clark Russell opens the series of papers upon "The British Seas" with a sletch of Deal, the Goodwin Sands and Ramsgat, which is an excellent illustration of the author's intimate sympathy with sea life, and of his power of graphic description and sometimes florid use of adjectives and metaphors. The adventures of the lifeboat men are vividly presented, it is interesting to note Mr. Russell's close observation and sometimes florid use of walter Crane, Mr. Stephens finds it ne essay b g back to the suffolk and Norfolt Cranes of the seventeenth century although he is obliged to admit the impossibility of proving his subject's descent from either century although he is obliged to admit the impossibility of proving his subject's descent from either branch. We are told that Mr. Crane was much impressed by Millais's "Str Isumbras," in the Academy of 1857, and his sympathics were secured by the

AN AWFUL SORE LIMB.

Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of disease. Log diminished one-third in size. Condition hopeles Cured by the Cuticura Remedies in two months.

CURED BY CUTICURA. For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was e tirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Sor physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished ut one third the size of the other, and I was in a hone about one-third the size of the other, and I was in a hone-less condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REM-EDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purinoticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and to-day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen.

S. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

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I have been troubled with a skin and scale disease for seventeen years. My head at times was one running some, and my body was covered with them as large as a half dollar. I tried a grapt many remedies without effect until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am thankful to state that after two mentis of their use I am entirely cored.

L. R. McDOWELL, Jamesburg, N. J.

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HOW MY BACK ACHES! Back Ache, Kidney Pains and Weakness. Soreness, Lameness, Strains and Pain re-lieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantane

The January number

### CHILDREN'S SAYINGS.

Rosamond remarked to her mother one day: Mamma, if Aunt L-- is better than Uncle J-

Who told you that !" her mother asked.

"Nobody told me, I just thinked it out myself, cause Cousin K- and I were playing with the blocks, and we both wanted to build a house at the same time, and Uncle J .-- said, 'Let Ka house first, and then you can build one,' but Aunt

of the grass or alfalfa swered, "No, I don't want to hear him-hornd old

D. is not quite four years old, but he is very fond of hearing "The Lady of the Lake," and can repeat several stanzas of the poem. The other day he was overheard to say to himself—he was somewhat noisy with his toy—"That makes more makel than "the deep mouthed bloothounds" heavy bay,"

THE ART OF ENTERTAINING.

From The Philadelphia Press,
A gentleman of New-York was talking in the Colonnade last evening about self-supporting women. Salt